

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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St. Louis, August 23, 1849—25—9m

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NEW ADMINISTRATION.  
EMERSON & HANDLEY would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the Messrs. ANNOT their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.  
The additions we are making in new carriages, buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.  
By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.  
A Horse and Carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the City or country.  
Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849—27-ly.

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St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—ly.

## THE TIMES

From the Missouri Statesman.  
THE WHIGS AND THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The following communication is from a leading and distinguished Whig of a neighboring county—a Whig who has signalized his fidelity to our cause by long years of unremitting efforts to promote its triumph:

MR. EDITOR:—I have observed in the different papers of the State, a good deal said since the election, of bargains, coalitions, etc., proposed by the two parties of Democracy, all having reference to a coalition with the Whig party. The Whigs have not, nor do they claim the majority of the General Assembly; and hence the factions, perhaps judging by their own feelings, are right in for a trade—supposing, without doubt, that the Whigs desire at least a part of the "loaves and fishes." The "Metropolitan," the organ of that faction known as the anti-Benton Democrats, comes right to the point at once, and proposes terms with the air of a conqueror, among the other things in reply to an article in the "Liberty Tribune," we find the following:

"While we agree with the 'Tribune,' as far as it goes, it does not, we think, go far enough. Would it go for Mr. Green, or for such a Democrat as he is, not only in preference to Benton, but in preference to any Whig who may entertain the same sentiments in relation to the slave question and the powers of Congress? That's the question, and the Whigs ought not to dodge it."

Cool impudence! this coming from the organ of a faction that was able in the recent election to secure only about one-fourth of the members of the General Assembly!

This proposition amounts to this: that the Whigs in order to gain favor with this faction, must abandon the very principle upon which they triumphed in the recent election.

We believe the Whigs throughout the State repudiated the odious test proposed by the anti-Benton faction, to wit: the constitutional power of Congress to legislate for the territories; and the Benton party occupied similar grounds on that question. Let us look at the result. The returns from four of the Congressional Districts, show the following results. The fifth has not been fully heard from, but is known to be strongly opposed to this odious test, proposed and urged as a fire brand by a few disaffected Whigs and Sots now happily cornered together.

This is the result in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Congressional Districts:

Vote for candidates in favor of the test.	22,767
Against the test.	36,895
To which may safely be added the maj. in the Fifth District	5,000
	41,895

Thus showing a majority of upwards of nineteen thousand of the free-men of this State opposed to this test—the hand-maid of nullification and disunion. Does the "Metropolitan" for a moment suppose the Whig party base enough, for the mere purpose of securing a United States Senator, to disavow the leading principle under which they went into and conducted the canvass? If any believe this, their disappointment will be great. But it may be asked, what course do the Whigs propose to pursue in relation to the election of the United States Senator? I think I can safely answer. Cast their votes for a Whig without reference to his opinions on the constitutional point in question. But it must be distinctly understood that he is not in favor of forcing this test on others. In a word, a Whig who has, and does stand with his party, opposed to the Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the North, and also to the Southern disunionists, and possessing the requisite talents and attainments to fill the office with credit to the State. Such a Whig ought, and no doubt will receive the votes of the Whig members of the General Assembly, despite the croakings of the Sots and a few disaffected

of our own party, who after jumping Jim Crow time and again in search of the strong party, at last find themselves pinned to the wall and they now with a boldness unparalleled, propose terms to the Whigs! The Whigs are not in a condition to ask quarter. When their assistance is desired it will then be time enough for them to propose terms, and that time is probably, far distant. If the Whigs cannot elect a man of their own principles one who has been with, and not against the party at all times, why let the Locos elect their man—that's all. No half way man, one who, when his interest prompts him, acts with the party, and when interest points in a different direction, is against us, will satisfy the Whigs. That may be set down as a fact "fixed." Nothing short of a "Straightout" Whig for Senator will satisfy the party, and failing in this, let those that have the power, act as seems good to themselves, without bargains or coalitions. Such a course on the part of the Whig members of the General Assembly, will, I have no doubt, give general satisfaction to the party. UNION WHIG.

THE BOUNDARIES.  
As the newly acquired territory is at length definitely parceled out and arranged, it may be well to state the boundaries of each separate jurisdiction.—First, we have the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. It is believed that Texas will readily assent to it.

It begins at the intersection of the 100th parallel of longitude with lat. 36 deg. 30 min., and thence runs due west said parallel of latitude to long. 103 thence south along said meridian of longitude to lat. 32, thence west along said parallel of lat. to the Rio Grande; thence Southerly down the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

Territory of New Mexico.—Beginning at a point in the Colorado River, where the boundary line with the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty second degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of thirty eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California.

Territory of Utah.—Bounded on the West by the State of California, on the North by the Territory of Oregon, on the East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the South by lat. 37 deg.

The Acts of Congress providing for the organization of those Territories, expressly stipulate that when admitted into the Union as States, they shall be admitted with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission. They may each be divided into two or more Territories, should Congress so determine; or any portion or either of both of them may be attached to any other State or Territory of the United States, according to the judgment of the same authority.

State of California.—Bounded on the North by (lat. 42) Oregon Territory, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, on the South by Mexico, and on the east as follows, viz: beginning at the intersection of lat. 42 with long. 120, thence running Southerly along said meridian of longitude to lat. 39, thence South easterly in a straight line to the river Colorado at the point where it intersects lat. 35, thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the Mexican boundary.

Thus it will be seen that the State of California occupies all the Pacific coast from Oregon to Mexico, some 800 mls. The Territory of Utah lies between the State of California and the Territory of New Mexico, but extends Southward only to lat. 37. South of that parallel the Territory of New Mexico extends to the State of California. Utah is, therefore, bounded South and East by New Mexico.

## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

### Arrival of the Philadelphia at New York.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 9th inst. She brings San Francisco papers to August 15th, two weeks later than previous advices; though the mails to that date brought by the Steamer Carolina to Panama had not reached Chagres.

The Philadelphia brings about \$800,000 gold dust on freight, and two of three hundred thousand in the hands of passengers.

From the Mines.  
We hear astonishing reports from Carson's creek, accounts which exceed the stories told by the oldest of the old miners. Lumps of gold, in value amounting to \$10,000, were deposited with Adams & Co., last evening—the proceeds of two and a half days labor by two men. One piece weighs 11 pounds, as smooth as glass and unmined with foreign matter, and the smallest lump weighs two and a half ounces. In conversation with one of the fortunate possessors of this treasure, he informed me that the gold was obtained about half a mile from Carson's Creek, and where, hitherto, nobody else had thought of searching for it. The place appears to have been formed by a mountain slide. The gold is all very coarse, and that obtained by our informant has never been washed. The clay adheres to it as when it was first picked out of the earth. About 70 persons are at work in these diggings, and our informant says that one of them took out 27 pounds on Friday last. All in that location are meeting with remarkable success.

We learn from Mr. Nichols, who is in town from Feather river, that so far as worked, the different bars are paying remarkably well. Ocalosa bar, on the Middle Fork, about 50 miles from here, and about 6 miles from Stonington, is the claim where the first work has been done in that direction. Mr. N. left there a week ago yesterday; they had then been at work a little over a week. The labor of seven men, working with a quicksilver machine, yielded \$12,000 for the first five days. There is every prospect that the bar will continue to pay in as large a ratio. There are ten shares in the dam, four of which have recently been sold—the first for \$3,500, the second for \$4,000, and the two others at \$6,000 each. These shares have been purchased by men who have been on the spot, and have seen the evidence of the immense richness of the bar. Mr. Nichols himself one day panned four ounces in a short time. The "Iowa City" claim about two miles above the bar, is realising all the expectations of those who selected that location.

There are four or five claims at short intervals above there, where the dams are not finished, but which promise equally well as the others. On the south fork of Feather river the miners are also doing well; the average yield is about one dollar to the pan. Mr. W. H. Parks and Mr. James Linnan, from the Forks of the Yuba, furnishes us with the following information: The miners in that section have been employed in the completion of their dams, and have been prospering for about two weeks. They are now commencing to work considerably. On the North Fork there is a claim which has given twenty pounds of dust to the rocker per day, with the labor of four men. They worked with the ordinary rocker, but are now introducing the Long Tom. These diggings require the removal of about five feet of the top soil, before working to advantage. On the South Fork there have been some disappointments. At Foster's bar, about two-thirds of the water is drained from the bed, and it has been prospected with abundant success.—The companies and those who have claims on the Yuba, as well as Feather and their branches, will generally be successful.

The Coast Range, at the foot of which Eureka is situated, contain valuable deposits, and the diggings are not over thirty miles distant from the bay.

Hundreds are employed in the field of labor, and their diggings are washed in the waters of the Trinity river and its tributary streams. This range of coast mountains extends throughout the country, from the northern boundary of the State to a considerable distance below Santa Barbara. We shall not be surprised to learn that gold is turned up among those hills where Bodoga is situated. Gold will then be dug within thirty miles of the city of San Francisco.

The work has commenced on some of the bars of the Stanislaus. At the Pine Log crossing the gold is found in great abundance. The miners are taking out lumps of a pound weight each. One man in two hours washed from the dirt thrown away \$200.—Other equally favorable reports have reached us from other river bars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.  
The dry season permits the working of the mines, and ten thousand men are now employed. Their success is varied. It is expected large amounts of gold will be taken out during the season. The miners, as a body, appear to be doing unusually well. Three Chilians, in a fortnight, took out 15,000 from the gulch at Jamestown and three Frenchmen took out twelve pounds of gold on last Thursday afternoon. The northern placers are also paying well.

### MURDERS, ROBBERIES, &c.

A most horrid outrage was perpetrated on Saturday night, at Wood's Ferry, San Joaquin river. The ferry was in charge of two men by the names of Watts, an American, and Boyce, an Englishman. It appears that they had hired six Mexicans to make "adobes." On Sunday morning the tent was found deserted. Boyce's bed was covered with blood, and the pillow besmeared with the brains of the murdered man. A watch and chain lying beneath the pillow was completely divided, from which circumstance it is supposed that the murder had been committed by a hatchet, which had severed the skull of the deceased, pillow and watch. The ground between the river and the tent was marked with traces of blood, and showed clearly that the bodies of the murdered men had been dragged to the water's edge, and then thrown into the water.

At Sullivan's Creek two Mexicans entered the tent of two Americans, who at that time lay fast asleep. One awoke at the instant, but a Mexican, with a stone weighing 30 pounds, smashed his face completely in the other then seized his arms, but the assassins had escaped.

An attack was made on San Jay last, between Angels and Murphy's, upon Mr. Avery, express rider for the Santa Herald, and Mr. W. B. Cressy of Stockton. We regret to add that there is a party of Americans between the Tuolumne and the Stanislaus, who, under the pretext of carrying out the resolutions passed in the various camps, are demanding not only the arms of the Mexicans but their money also.

A county collector of Tuolumne county had an affray with some Mexicans on the Stanislaus, who refused to pay their taxes. He went with an armed body of men, when a fight took place, and it is said three Mexicans were killed.

FROM THE ISTHUS.  
When the Philadelphia left Chagres, there were some few cases of the prevailing disease, (fever) which, however, was confined almost entirely to the native population. With proper care and attention to health, no fear need be felt by persons wishing to cross the Isthmus. No reliance can be placed upon the reports of persons passing through the place, as they are, in general, highly exaggerated. It is the opinion of Dr. Gould, who resides at Chagres, that by the middle or latter part of October, the sickness will have entirely disappeared, as at that time the dry season commences, and the principal cause of the unhealthiness will be removed.

## THE TWO EXTREMES.

We said, before the passage by the House of Representatives of the Compromise acts, that between the two extremes of opinion in the North and the South lay, in our judgment, the path of true policy in regard to the lately much vexed questions. The following paragraphs, which we copy from journals not the extreme to be found in the opposite quarters of the country in which they are respectively printed—though extremes enough—leave little room for doubt that Congress has in reality, in its recent action, found and followed the path between the two:

From the Albany (Whig) Journal.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR SLAVERY!—Freedom's Banner trails in the dust at Washington! Slavery has achieved another triumph! Twenty-five thousand square miles of Free Soil, has, in the last half of the 19th century, by an act of the American Congress, been surrendered to slavery! And amid the clanking of newly forged fetters we hear the craven voice of exultation!—Yes, Northern throats are hoarse with rejoicings at the victory obtained by Slavery over Freedom! Of that some avenging angel would blot out the disgraceful record, that our posterity might be spared the mortification of blushing at the degeneracy of their Fathers!

From the Charleston (Dem. Mercury).

CONGRESS.—From our despatches it will be seen that the bill for the admission of California (the firebrand of the Union) passed the House on Saturday. They had fired cannon in Washington and displayed lights as for a great victory. Well, it is a victory over law and the constitution—a victory over justice and all sound statesmanship—over the minority, who stood up for principles without which a nation becomes a mere horde of anachasms—a victory of the Executive over Congress, and of the spirit of abolition over all the departments of the Government. The burning of powder may not stop with Washington City.

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, speaks as follows, of two great measures of Internal Improvement in the West:

Another most important measure of the Western country is the passage of the Senate Bill, granting each alternate section of land to the State of Illinois, for the construction of the Central Railroad from Galena and Chicago to Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio, and from thence to Mobile, the same grant being made to the States through which the continuation of the road passes. But for the House sustaining the previous question, this great national measure would have been loaded down and defeated with amendments; but as it is, nothing now is wanting but the signature of the President, which it will receive to-morrow, to make it the law of the land. The grant to the State of Illinois alone, is nearer three than two millions of acres of the public domain, and this of itself will bring the State of Illinois so near out of debt, as to place her at once upon a basis of prosperity that will scarcely have an end. The company will in all probability proceed at once towards the commencement of the work, and when completed, it will only be excelled in importance by the great Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. Bowlin's bill making an appropriation for the commencement of this road across the State of Missouri from St. Louis to its Western boundary, will go through, I think, before Congress adjourns.

THE progress of ocean navigation by steamships is truly amazing.—A few years ago a trip to Europe was a marvellous thing for every day people to think of. Months were consumed in making the perilous voyage. The arrival of vessels was as uncertain as the blowing of the winds.

Now, a trip across the waters is a mere holiday affair. We think little more of it than we do a trip to New Orleans or New York. It is accomplished in little more than a week's time, and with as much regularity as any other water navigation.

## TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Notwithstanding there are some who oppose the system, I think it is decidedly the best time to transplant trees in the Autumn; for the accumulation of water by the melting snow, combined with the operation of the frost, tends to work the earth in among the roots; besides, it is a season of more leisure than the Spring, and the ground is in much better order for setting out trees. Trees set out in the Fall get better rooted than those transplanted in the Spring, and are, consequently, better calculated to withstand the drought.—Some object to Fall transplanting, because, they say, the trees will get winter-killed, but such is not the case; they are just as liable to be winter-killed in their natural situations as when transplanted. As to the above statements, I can vouch for their truth, as I have seen the experiment tried time after time. I have seen fine thrifty peach trees set out as late as the middle of November, and live through the ensuing summer, notwithstanding, in some instances, the season was remarkably dry. Now, as fruit and ornamental trees are so easily procured, it is astonishing to me that so little attention is paid to their culture. Every person, who owns a lot, though it may be small, has room enough to plant some kind of tree or vine, which, with comparatively little labor, will repay him ten-fold. How much better a farm-house looks when the place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., while, on the contrary, a farm without an orchard, and a house unshaded by trees, denotes a tasteless, sluggish owner. Hence, as the time is now coming on, I would advise every owner of a lot to procure some fruit and ornamental trees, and transplant them on your place, as there are always many unoccupied spots which may be turned to profit in this way.—Dollar Newspaper.

WHICH TAKES THE LEAD?—In the following card from the Charleston Mercury, it seems to us that Mr. Rhett surrenders the point of chivalry. Why should not South Carolina lead off, and Georgia follow her, instead of Georgia first and South Carolina next? But it is to be hoped that neither of these States will take the lead, nor the other imitate her example:

"Messrs. Editors: There is an error made by your correspondent B., (unintentional, I know,) in his account of the speech I lately delivered at Walterborough, which it is proper I should correct, only because inconsistent with the position I took in Charleston and elsewhere. He represents me as saying in substance, 'We must secede. South Carolina will lead off—Georgia will go with her.' &c. What I said was, 'Georgia will lead off—South Carolina will go with her.' &c.

Your obedient servant,  
R. B. RHETT."

Anticipated Advent of Three Thousand Hungarians.—Mr. Alexander Lukacs, a member of the revolutionary congress of Hungary, arrived in New York a few days ago, for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land in the West, from 10,000 to 100,000 acres, for the use of some 3,000 of his countrymen, mostly farmers, who are preparing to emigrate from central Hungary. The proposed colony will probably be in Illinois or Iowa.

The amendment to abolish flogging in the navy was concurred in, by yeas 138, nays 29. The yeas were Messrs. Alston, Andrews, Bailey, Brown, Burt, Breck, Cabell, Cabert, Henry, Holliday, Houston, Hubbard, Jackson of Ga., King of N. Y., John A. King, McKissick, Lasere, McQueen, Morehead Nelson, Orr and Parker.

LETTER FROM JUDGE WARNER.—The last Athens Banner contains a letter from the Hon. Hiram Warner, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, declaring that the admission of California is not a sufficient cause for secession, or a dissolution of the Union, and in favor of the non-intervention principle, in regard to the Territories, both north and south of the Missouri Line.